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LASKI/SIPA PRESS

Student demonstrators swept into Tiananmen Square a day before Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to Beijing.

Student Protests in China Explode Into Mass Uprising

By LOUISE BRANSON

BEIJING

Student power turned into people power here last week, transforming a momentous state visit by Mikhail S. Gorbachev into a humiliating sideshow and threatening to bring the Chinese government to its knees.

By the time the Soviet leader left Beijing on Thursday after four tumultuous days, more than a million people had joined student activists in the biggest pro-democracy demonstration yet in a month of unrest.

At midweek, the presidents of seven universities in Beijing publicly endorsed the protest, as did the heads of several research institutes.

The popular uprising forced China's leaders to move clearly, for the first time, toward one of the students' principal demands—a direct dialogue about political and bureaucratic reforms.

Responding to escalating public outrage,

"I understand you speak Russian," said Mr. Gorbachev to Mr. Yang. A report by two Chronicle correspondents: A35.

Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister Li Peng, and two other high officials paid predawn visits to student hunger-strikers in hospitals where they were being treated.

Mr. Li—whose ouster, along with that of China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, was being boldly demanded by demonstrators—also met with a group of student leaders to open the dialogue. But the talks, inside the Great Hall of the People, collapsed after less than an hour, and it was not clear whether a compromise could be found. Indeed, some observers saw new hints of a crackdown in remarks by Mr. Li to the effect that the situation in China was getting out of control.

The leadership's initial concessions were aimed at turning back a tide of discontent never seen before in 40 years of Communist rule. The moves came after student demonstrations erupted in scores

Continued on Page A35

A PUBLIC SPECTACLE

Cold-Fusion Brouhaha Signals Shifts in the Way Science Proceeds

By CHRIS RAYMOND

When scientists fight, are they just being good scientists? Or are they exhibiting symptoms of deep trouble in a profession long exalted for its separation from the baser concerns of business and politics?

Scholars who spend their time observing the inner workings of science pondered those questions as they examined the growing controversy over the way scientists have dealt with recent claims that fusion had been achieved at room temperature.

After the electrochemists B. Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann announced in March that they had created fusion in a flask of water, many casual observers expressed shock, dismay, and even anger at the resulting spectacle of scientists attacking each other's ideas in public.

But for sociologists and historians of science, the spectacle seemed hardly remarkable. After all, they note, history is strewn with cases of scientists' jockeying with their peers to be the first to announce an important finding or to refute another's claim.

Some Troubling Elements

Sometimes "the rush to get to press with a major breakthrough becomes a higher priority than making sure you've got what you say you've got," says Michael J. Mahoney, a professor of education at the University of California at Santa Barbara who has studied the psychology of scientists.

Indeed, the cold-fusion episode may be serving the useful purpose of showing the public the complexity of scientific inquiry, Mr. Mahoney and other science observers say.

But those same observers detect some relatively new, and potentially troubling elements—elements that suggest a change in scientific etiquette and evaluation, and an increasing shift toward "pork barrel" politics in science. For good or bad, such shifts could have repercussions for the scientific profession and for the public's view of scientists.

"The character of statements being made even in very conservative outlets is quite extraordinary," says Marcel C. La Follette, referring to the willingness of some of the scientists in the affair to

Continued on Page A8

MARGINALIA

Headline in the Charlottesville (Va.) *Daily Progress*:

NUDISTS' OPTION IS SUIT

■

In the story that followed, we liked these passages:

"'These people are being treated unfairly, and that's not fair,' Berry said."

and

"Now, both suits will be pressed at the same time, he said."

■

A flyer describing "The Teaching of Psychology," a symposium at Western Washington University, lists, for Saturday May 20, "Exchange sessions, demonstations."

"Train depots in hell?" a reader asks.

■

The room-reservation form from the Seattle Sheraton Hotel & Towers for those planning to attend the August meeting of the Association on Handicapped Student Service Programs in Postsecondary Education says:

"Towers is our luxury hotel within the hotel for VIP's and those with discriminatin taste."

That's us, and that's where we're plannin to stay.

■

From the "Academically Speaking" column in the Westport (Conn.) *News*:

"SCOT B. BERNSTEIN earned his MAMBA in Business Administration and Management . . ."

Shall we dance?

■

That reminds us of a notice in our own Bulletin Board pages:

"Dance: Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. The Division of Dance, Department of Theater Arts invites application for a one semester full-time sabbatic leave replacement, beginning September 1989. Responsibilities include administering the Division of Dance; coordinating and producing one convert . . ."

To Terpsichore, may we assume?

■

Note in the program of a concert by the Florida State University School of Music's symphonic band:

"Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, a native of Florida and a graduate of Coral Gables High School, began composing as a child and by the time she was 18 had written several orchestral works. . . .

"Ms. Zwilich has been internationally recognized as one of America's important creative talents. Indeed, Florida State University recognized her as one of their 'Grads Made God' in 1986! What higher praise? !"

It's hard to imagine any. —C.G.

In Brief

Suit Seeks $50-Million for Paralyzed Student

The father of a University of Oklahoma student has sued the local chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and its national organization for $50-million. The federal-court suit seeks to compensate Eric A. Mansfield for the broken neck he suffered when he dived from a platform into a pool the fraternity had built.

On his son's behalf, William Mansfield is seeking $30-million in compensatory damages and $20-million in punitive damages. Doctors describe Eric Mansfield as quadriplegic.

Eric Mansfield is not a member of the fraternity, which had set up the pool the day before a party. Local police investigators said that the pool did not violate any city ordinances and that they had found no evidence of "criminal activity."

The suit charges fraternity members with failing to warn people that the pool was dangerous. A spokesman for the local chapter said Eric Mansfield had been warned repeatedly not to dive.

President's Office Held by Stanford Protesters

Police arrested 56 students at Stanford University last week after members of the Students of Color Coalition took over the office of the university's president, Donald Kennedy. It was the first such sit-in on the campus since 1968.

The students, most of them members of minority groups, used chains and furniture to barricade themselves in the office. Police entered a window and broke up the demonstration after about eight hours. The students were charged with trespassing and failure to disperse, both misdemeanors. They all were released.

Students held large rallies on the campus before and after the sit-in to press their demands for, among other things, the hiring of more minority faculty members and the requiring of an ethnic-studies course.

Mr. Kennedy, who was not present when his offices were taken over and refused requests to meet with the protesters' leaders, said the university was making plans to address many of the coalition's concerns.

Colgate Faculty Votes to Ask Fraternity Ban

Faculty members at Colgate University have voted to recommend that fraternities and sororities on the campus be closed within the next five years. The action came in the wake of allegations of illegal drug use, hazing, and sexual assaults by members of one fraternity.

The recommendation to close the university's 10 fraternities, five sororities, and one coed organization, will be presented to the board of trustees at the end of this month. About half of Colgate's 2,700 students belong to a fraternity or sorority and about 400 live in fraternity houses.

University officials have suspended Delta Kappa Epsilon while they investigate the alleged activities described in a diary reportedly written by members. It was stolen from the fraternity last month.

The faculty also recommended that the university take control of the fraternity system's social and living arrangements and close any fraternity or sorority that repeatedly violates university regulations.

Salem State President Resigns After 10 Months

The president of Salem State College has resigned before a court hearing on charges that he owed almost $20,000 in child-support payments to an ex-wife and their 11-year-old son. He had held the position for 10 months.

Rolando E. Bonachea said his resignation was "in the best interests of the institution." He contended that support checks that he sent to his former wife had been returned to him with no forwarding address after they could not be delivered.

"This has been an unfortunate incident for everyone, but public leadership requires the ability to exercise moral authority," said Paul Tsongas, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Regents of Higher Education.

Mr. Bonachea followed four other state-college presidents in Massachusetts who had left office in the past three years under fire on a variety of charges, including abuse of college trust funds and sexual misconduct.

Mr. Bonachea was criticized for spending $6,400 in trust-fund money on personal guests at his inauguration. His predecessor was criticized by state officials for using $63,000 in college funds to produce a booklet about himself on his retirement.

COMMENCEMENT 1989

FRED FAUL R, MISSISSIPPI STATE U.

Three students at Mississippi State University share an umbrella on their way to graduation exercises.

TEXAS A&M U.

President Bush at Texas A&M University commencement, one of three at which he spoke this month.

24 University Employees Complain to Labor Dept.

A complaint has been filed with the U.S. Department of Labor by 24 non-academic employees against the University of California at Riverside, charging it with discrimination, harassment, and retaliation on the job.

A spokesman for the San Francisco regional office of the Labor Department said the employees hold administrative positions and contend they were discriminated against since 1980 on the basis of sex, race, age, national origin, and disability.

The department was reviewing the complaint to determine if a formal investigation should be conducted, the spokesman said. The university last week had not been notified of the complaint by the agency and had no comment.

Sit-In at Michigan State Ends With Accord

A sit-in by black students at Michigan State University ended last week when negotiators produced a 36-point plan to improve race relations on the campus.

Under the agreement that ended the protest on the first floor of the administration building, the university pledged to improve recruitment and retention of minority students and faculty members, create more scholarships for minority students, and hold special forums on racism.

Most of the 36 items were included in a plan that John A. DiBiaggio, the university's president, announced in April to increase the number of minority students and faculty members on the campus, a spokesman said.

Editor Settles Lawsuit Against Cal. State Campus

A student journalist who filed a freedom-of-speech lawsuit against California State University at Northridge announced a settlement last week.

James J. Taranto, who is now a public relations associate at the Heritage Foundation, sued the university last year after it suspended him from the newspaper for two weeks without pay.

The suspension, which occurred in 1987, came after Mr. Taranto wrote an opinion article without permission from the paper's faculty adviser. The article criticized the university for suspending another student editor who had printed a cartoon critical of affirmative action.

Under the terms of the settlement, Mr. Taranto's suspension was removed from his academic record and he received $93 in back pay.

Mr. Taranto announced the settlement at a press conference that brought together Morton Halperin, director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Edwin Meese, III, the former U.S. Attorney General. Both supported Mr. Taranto's suit.

Officials Investigating U. of Washington Fires

Officials of the Seattle fire department and the University of Washington are investigating a recent spate of early-morning fires on the university's campus. Several blazes, most of them small,

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FACT FILE: Average Faculty Salaries by Rank in Selected Fields, 1988-89

	281 Public Institutions						470 Private Institutions					
	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks
Accounting	$52,617	$43,420	$37,578	$40,322	$26,326	$41,916	$50,310	$41,020	$34,285	$36,587	$24,249	$38,787
Agribusiness and agricultural production	44,304	34,867	29,823	30,535	21,811	37,235	—	27,172	—	—	—	—
Anthropology	44,869	34,341	28,534	25,776	—	37,882	48,942	35,868	28,469	25,687	23,859	37,432
Architecture and environmental design	48,681	39,331	32,143	33,057	—	40,774	50,252	38,157	29,338	25,000	21,058	38,757
Area and ethnic studies	47,801	38,935	31,776	—	—	40,108	47,111	39,303	27,300	—	—	39,702
Audiology and speech pathology	44,734	36,092	28,301	26,991	23,322	35,441	47,227	34,594	29,124	—	—	35,588
Business administration and management	49,685	41,750	36,194	38,351	24,998	40,726	54,363	40,185	33,886	33,537	24,954	40,396
Business and management	50,743	41,906	36,450	38,474	27,837	41,306	52,445	41,816	34,723	35,522	26,404	40,919
Business economics	47,431	38,919	33,542	32,887	24,747	39,492	47,595	37,549	31,636	32,554	25,863	37,365
Chemistry	45,678	36,019	29,434	28,558	22,017	39,582	45,983	33,482	27,370	25,540	22,472	38,302
Communications	44,701	35,213	28,694	27,877	23,049	33,812	42,738	35,189	27,387	26,648	22,973	32,289
Communications technologies	47,517	35,469	30,444	—	25,828	35,997	40,960	32,611	27,791	—	—	30,453
Computer and information science	50,150	42,006	35,504	36,805	26,054	39,326	49,803	39,162	32,153	33,513	25,154	36,774
Curriculum and instruction	43,099	36,131	29,302	27,167	24,696	35,785	45,502	36,746	26,471	—	—	34,930
Dramatic arts	41,150	33,946	27,192	25,711	21,962	34,271	40,024	31,825	26,175	24,519	22,540	30,839
Education	43,945	35,916	28,930	28,004	22,275	36,250	42,236	33,110	26,745	25,764	20,633	33,470
Education administration	45,545	36,217	29,645	26,600	—	40,181	48,038	33,999	27,662	—	—	37,839
Engineering	53,998	43,520	36,847	36,780	26,418	45,407	61,218	45,168	39,003	37,473	28,475	51,031
Engineering technologies	44,223	37,285	31,151	31,648	25,253	35,522	40,775	35,283	30,603	—	25,214	33,694
Fine arts	42,754	33,746	28,006	26,519	23,534	35,696	40,347	31,190	25,828	24,305	22,132	31,898
Foreign languages	44,525	35,057	28,098	26,274	22,871	35,128	42,968	33,552	27,004	25,432	22,407	33,197
Geography	44,798	35,278	29,080	27,645	22,905	37,523	47,303	33,650	27,763	—	—	36,896
Geological sciences	45,277	35,931	29,583	27,226	23,221	38,767	49,734	36,404	29,241	—	—	41,880
Health services technologies	45,439	35,915	28,406	27,520	24,225	32,739	45,654	35,540	29,833	26,281	23,753	32,663
History	44,429	35,207	27,732	25,772	22,798	38,937	43,594	35,007	26,864	25,467	23,019	36,772
Home economics	44,218	34,985	29,094	27,129	22,594	33,036	38,643	31,442	26,447	—	21,541	28,617
Letters	43,373	34,648	27,692	25,511	20,840	34,102	42,604	32,704	26,043	24,927	21,451	33,432
Library and archival sciences	45,146	34,751	28,316	25,982	21,406	31,430	41,744	31,793	26,532	—	21,193	30,127
Life sciences	44,434	35,543	29,402	27,912	21,980	38,457	43,192	32,658	27,449	26,820	21,384	35,853
Mathematics	45,813	36,686	30,367	29,795	22,031	36,135	47,109	34,714	28,596	28,724	21,862	35,810
Multi-interdisciplinary studies	45,055	36,588	28,185	26,136	24,908	35,347	44,090	33,398	27,045	—	20,051	34,803
Music	43,415	36,437	31,623	27,632	23,887	36,586	39,332	30,838	25,648	25,591	21,562	31,698
Nursing	45,492	35,227	29,465	27,317	24,399	31,301	39,915	31,044	26,176	25,105	22,675	27,933
Occupational therapy technology	—	34,733	30,729	—	—	32,940	—	36,498	27,625	—	22,066	31,483
Philosophy and religion	44,808	35,138	28,521	27,144	22,365	37,596	40,888	32,209	26,851	25,458	20,535	34,242
Physical education	44,259	35,920	29,940	26,911	24,298	33,887	38,583	32,013	26,390	24,468	22,332	29,289
Physical science	44,402	34,916	29,321	27,332	22,810	37,204	49,142	36,186	28,268	26,254	22,651	40,127
Physical therapy technology	—	38,287	30,662	30,368	—	33,874	—	36,164	30,465	—	26,573	31,765
Physics	46,294	37,437	30,879	29,792	22,863	40,171	51,001	36,614	29,846	27,935	20,064	42,229
Political science	44,580	35,016	28,195	26,125	23,191	37,273	47,115	34,692	27,868	26,881	24,154	37,468
Psychology	44,640	35,544	28,776	26,978	23,317	37,777	43,782	33,161	27,111	25,962	21,276	35,165
Public affairs and services	43,600	35,300	28,909	28,747	22,208	34,200	35,484	31,347	27,392	26,098	19,248	33,028
Reading education	42,364	35,231	29,169	—	22,762	35,310	—	31,721	—	—	—	—
Secretarial and related programs	41,417	34,586	28,829	30,728	22,891	32,415	—	29,899	26,102	—	18,464	24,466
Social sciences	44,984	35,093	28,977	27,505	23,178	36,236	46,662	34,475	28,578	27,676	21,288	36,581
Sociology	44,689	35,638	28,165	26,107	23,012	36,821	42,694	31,987	27,486	26,610	20,722	33,601
Special education	44,588	35,546	28,831	27,114	23,760	36,397	41,017	32,683	25,009	25,160	19,797	31,212
Student counseling and personnel services	45,037	35,635	29,116	27,404	26,593	38,264	44,378	35,527	28,618	—	—	37,859
Teacher education, general programs	43,072	35,146	28,774	27,295	22,842	35,960	37,159	30,314	25,412	25,042	21,122	29,897
Theology	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,803	31,716	26,514	24,964	22,671	32,259
Visual and performing arts	42,078	34,032	27,250	25,649	23,592	33,392	41,141	32,620	26,787	26,610	22,359	32,564
Vocational and technical education	42,862	35,560	29,290	27,960	24,801	34,982	—	—	—	—	—	—
All major fields	**$45,375**	**$36,665**	**$30,427**	**$29,379**	**$23,610**	**$36,967**	**$45,845**	**$34,881**	**$28,768**	**$28,002**	**$22,624**	**$35,874**

Note: Data are based on reports from 281 public institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and from 470 private colleges and universities.
* Includes data for new assistant professors.
— Indicates fewer than 10 positions in a rank or fewer than 50 of all ranks. The data are included in the averages for all ranks and for all fields.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Professors of Engineering Continue to Earn the Highest Average Salaries

By DEBRA E. BLUM

WASHINGTON

Salaries of faculty members in engineering topped the pay scales in academic 1988-89, the sixth consecutive year they had done so, according to an annual survey of faculty salaries by discipline.

At private institutions, engineering professors earned an average of $51,031, 42 per cent more than the average salary of faculty members in other disciplines. At public institutions they earned an average of $45,407, 23 per cent more than the average of all others, the survey found.

For professors of all ranks and disciplines, annual salaries averaged $36,967 at public institutions and $35,874 at private institutions, according to the survey, which was conducted by the College and University Personnel Association.

'Hard to Hire' Disciplines

Along with engineering professors, faculty members in other "hard to hire" disciplines such as accounting and physics, continued to earn higher-than-average salaries. But in disciplines where there was less competition for people, such as library sciences, faculty salaries remained at the bottom of the scale.

"The hot disciplines are still hot and the cold ones continue to get colder," said Richard D. Howe, a professor of leadership and higher education at Appalachian State University, who was the director of the study.

He suggested, however, that some of the newer disciplines with relatively low overall salary averages may see their pay rise as professors move up in rank.

At private universities, new assistant professors in communications, considered a relatively new discipline, earned slightly more than new assistant professors in chemistry. But when all ranks were taken into consideration, chemistry professors earned higher-than-average salaries and communications professors earned lower-than-average salaries—partly because there are fewer senior faculty members in communications, said Mr. Howe. Only 19 per cent of the faculty members teaching communications in private colleges and universities were full professors, compared with 51 per cent in chemistry.

"As disciplines such as communications mature and the faculty mixes change, average salaries will rise," Mr. Howe said.

As in past years, the study found that faculty salaries in some disciplines had become compressed—that is, pay increases and even total salaries for senior professors lagged behind those of faculty members with less seniority. For example, new assistant professors of accounting at public institutions, who earned 37 per cent more than new assistant professors in other disciplines, also earned an average of almost $3,000 more than colleagues of the same rank who had been teaching accounting longer.

> **"As disciplines such as communications mature and the faculty mixes change, average salaries will rise."**

Lois B. DeFleur, provost of the University of Missouri at Columbia, said salary compression was a serious problem in fields such as business and engineering, in which colleges and universities compete with each other and with industry for young scholars. She said it might drain university resources or adversely affect faculty morale when starting salaries offered to new faculty members matched—or even exceeded—those paid to long-standing faculty members.

"It's something we have to do, though," she said.

Average faculty salaries at public institutions were derived from a survey of 73,412 faculty members at 281 institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. Information for salaries at private institutions came from a survey of 45,698 faculty members at 470 institutions. The figures represent nine- or ten-month salaries for full-time faculty members, and exclude fringe benefits and summer earnings.

The study, which examined salaries in 51 disciplines, confirmed trends identified in the association's previous surveys. Among them:

- Faculty members of all ranks—except full professors—again fared better at public institutions than they did at private institutions.
- Faculty members whose salaries were covered by collective-bargaining contracts at public colleges and universities again earned more on the average than their counterparts at public institutions who did not have such contracts.

Professors on unionized campuses earned an average of 16 per cent more than those on non-unionized campuses—up from a 13 per cent difference reported in the association's study last year.

- Faculty members took home slightly larger paychecks over all this year than last, confirming the findings of an annual salary survey by the American Association of University Professors (*The Chronicle*, April 26).

For example, nursing professors of all ranks, who were among the lowest-paid professors, earned an average of $31,301 at public institutions, 6.2 per cent more than they did the previous year.

Union and Non-Union Campuses

Mr. Howe noted that the salary differences between professors with collective-bargaining contracts and those at non-union campuses were most evident among the higher faculty ranks. On unionized campuses full professors earned an average of 13 per cent more than professors of the same rank without collective bargaining, while assistant professors earned 6.7 per cent more.

Copies of the 1988-89 faculty-salary surveys by discipline and rank for both private and public institutions are available for $25 for members and $50 for others from the College and University Personnel Association, 1233 20th Street, Suite 503, Washington 20036; (202) 429-0311. Colleges may also purchase special studies comparing their average faculty salaries with those of a group of at least 10 similar institutions.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE